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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.68

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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August 7, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 86 77

August 7, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 93 75

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

7727 日十二月六

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1917.

二拜禮 號月八英港香

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

More Fruitless Enemy Efforts.

London, August 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—An enemy attack in the neighbourhood of Hollebeke was driven off before reaching our lines. An attack under cover of a heavy barrage against Westhoek was equally unsuccessful. We repulsed a raid to the east of Epshy. We drove off an attempted raid to the north of Arleux and slightly advanced our lines to the south-west and west of Lens. Our aeroplanes resumed bombing raids yesterday. We brought down five machines and drove down three. One of ours is missing.

The Same Tale.

London, August 6.
A French communique states:—The situation in Belgium is unchanged. German attempts to the east of Moisy farm, in the region south of Bovel, in Avocourt, wood and in Alsace, failed under our fire. There has been reciprocal marked artillery firing in the Champagne mountains region, on both banks of the Meuse, notably in the Avocourt and Louvenet sectors.

The Hun's Mechanical Methods.

London, August 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states:—The Hun is very mechanical in his methods. The lure of certain places seems irresistible and, as far as one can see, his actions are not always governed by purely tactical reason. The Germans on Saturday night heavily counter-attacked Hollebeke. Owing to dense weather, our gunners did not see the signals and the enemy gained a footing in the village. Runners were sent back with messages, and the artillery, with wonderful promptitude, put down a barrage on the Germans. When this had lasted a while, the range was lengthened, so cutting off the back area, and our troops attacked and drove back the enemy upon the curtain of fire, with the result that, when daylight came, the ground was strewn with German dead. One might have thought that this experience would have been enough for the Hun, but last night his storm troops again attacked Hollebeke after a heavy bombardment, to which our guns terrifically replied. A few of them may have reached our wire, but certainly none got further, and the attempt was another costly failure. It will be interesting to see how often the Germans throw their waves against this spot, and whether, indeed, they mean to repeat their Verdun tactics at Hollebeke. Throughout yesterday afternoon a big movement of troops behind their lines was plainly visible, and our artillery duly attended to these columns en route. The weather continues fine to-day, though it is more misty than our airman and gunners could wish.

German Claim to Destruction of Tanks.

London, August 6.
A German official wireless message states:—There is an artillery duel of great intensity in some sectors in Flanders. We repulsed strong English attacks between the Ypres-Menin road and the Lys, and recovered some machine-guns from twenty-five tanks lying destroyed before our front.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

M. Kerensky the Only Hope.

London, August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerensky alone stands between Russia and ruin, and all recognize that the only hope lies in giving him an absolutely free hand as to the form of government. The outstanding features of the Conference on August 5 were M. Tereshchenko's emphatic declarations that the war must be continued, M. Obolensky's affirmation that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates would not take the power into their own hands, and the bitter recriminations of the Cadet and Council representatives.

General Gurko's Double Game.

London, August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a Conference on August 5, M. Nekrasoff stated that General Gurko had been arrested owing to the discovery of a letter to the ex-Tsar showing that General Gurko remained an adherent to the old regime and had been counselling others to hide their time, while ostensibly supporting the new order.

Arrest of Socialist Leaders.

London, August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, in connection with the Petrograd rising in the middle of July, the Minister of Justice has ordered the arrest of the Internationalist leaders, M. Trotsky and M. Denichansky, who are members of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

The New Cabinet.

London, August 7.
M. Kerensky has formed a Cabinet, taking the portfolios for War and Marine in addition to the Premiership. M. Tereshchenko has been appointed Foreign Minister and M. Nekrasoff Minister of Finance.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Preparations for a Battle.

London, August 6.
A German official wireless message states:—The Russians are preparing for battle between the Dniester and the Pruth. The enemy is retreating to the south-east of Chernovitz. We captured Radaco. Repeated Rumanian attacks to the north of the Putna Valley failed.

A Russian Report.

London, August 6.
A Russian official wireless message states:—We occupied a series of heights to the north-east of Chernovitz and drove back the enemy to Toporovce and Boconocze. Subsequently we were forced to retire to the main position. The enemy pressed on back to the south of Chernovitz and occupied Radaco and four villages. The enemy continued the offensive in the direction of Kienpang. He moved the Dniester.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

Another Revelation Implicating Germany.

London, August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the American Government possesses information showing that Herr Zimmermann, the German ex-Foreign Secretary, admitted to an American diplomat that the German Government was in possession of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia fourteen hours before it was delivered to Serbia. It is pointed out that this disclosure of the German denial of the Times' disclosures regarding the Potsdam Council.

The Kaiser's Weak Excuses.

London, August 6.
Mr. Gerard, former U.S. Ambassador to Berlin, commenting upon the Kaiser's letter (mentioned in our earlier telegram), remarks that this most interesting document clears up one issue, namely—the deliberate violation of the neutrality of Belgium. The very weak excuse is added that "news" had been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, but there was not even a pretence that there had ever been any actual violation of Belgium's frontier by the French prior to the German invasion. The Kaiser's second excuse, that the King of the Belgians refused free passage to German troops, is still weaker. It would indeed inaugurate a new era in the intercourse between nations if small nations could only preserve their freedom by granting free passage to the troops of a powerful neighbour.

Mr. Gerard then contrasted the Kaiser's explanations with Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag six days earlier, when he said "There were bomb throwing airman cavalry patrols and invading companies in Alsace-Lorraine. Thereby France, although war had not been declared, had attacked our territory." Moreover, the German Ambassador in Paris, when he declared war on August 3, repeated these statements and affirmed that French aviators had clearly violated Belgium's neutrality by flying over Belgium territory. The Kaiser, when he wrote his personal explanations on August 10, mentioned no such violation of Belgium. Mr. Gerard's memoirs will be published piecemeal, as they extend to 80,000 words.

AMERICA'S HUGE REVENUE BILL.

London, August 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Senate Finance Committee has favourably reported on a Bill which proposes to raise \$2,006,697,000 by taxation.

CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

London, August 6.
A Peking message received in New York says that the Acting President has approved of the unanimous decision of the Cabinet declaring war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

London, August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that in the Chamber, after taking the Oath of the Constitution, the King, in a speech from the Throne, declared that Greece had now adopted the attitude which duty and honour imposed on her towards her brave and chivalrous Ally—the defence of the rights of Hellenism and a debt of gratitude for the original liberation and protection which she had always enjoyed. His Majesty referred to Bulgaria as the nation's hereditary enemy and paid a tribute to the heroism of the Greek troops at the front, which was a most happy augury for the ultimate issue of the struggle.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN GERMANY.

London, August 6.
German Ministerial reconstruction has begun. Five Prussian Ministers and four German Secretaries of State have resigned and their places have been taken by high municipal officials, except the Deputy, Herr Spahn, who becomes the Minister of Justice, and Baron Kuehlmann, who is made Foreign Minister. Herr Halffterich, although he has resigned the Ministry of Interior, continues to represent the Chancellor. Versaerts comments that the changes are bureaucratic, but liberal. Nevertheless, there is no sign of a Parliamentary Ministry.

NEW ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT.

London, August 6.
The Admiralty announces that Vice-Admiral Sir R. E. Wemyss has been appointed Second Sea Lord in succession to Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, who is employed on special duty.

ANOTHER GERMAN INFRINGEMENT.

London, August 6.
The Admiralty announces that a German submarine, attacked by gunfire a Spanish fishing boat in Spanish territorial waters, two of the crew being severely wounded.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

London, August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the International Socialist Conference has been fixed for September 9.

GERMAN AIRMEN INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

London, August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says a German aeroplane landed at Texel after six shots had been fired at it. The occupants have been interned.

NEW NAVAL CONTROLLER.

London, August 6.
Mr. Alan Anderson, a director of the Orient Company, has been appointed Controller of the Navy in succession to Sir Eric Geddes.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MINED STEAMER NOORDAM.

London, August 6.
A message from Amsterdam states that the Dutch steamship Noordam, which was mined off Texel on August 4, was injured in the hold which was full of water, but was able to proceed under her own steam. It is reported that she is lying three miles off the coast near the new waterway and is discharging her cargo, after which it is hoped to bring her to Rotterdam. Passengers were landed at Helder half dressed. Some of them collapsed from shock and exposure. A Dutch official, Mr. Daugemont, from Java, stated that, according to Eastern custom, many of the passengers were taking an afternoon nap in the cabins when the ship was mined. Hence their half-dressed condition. The passengers got into the boats in an orderly fashion. Although only a few miles from shore it was seventeen hours before they were landed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

KAISER'S AMAZING ALLEGATIONS.

What The "All Highest" Wrote to President Wilson.

London, Aug. 6.
The "Daily Telegraph" publishes from the "Philadelphia Ledger" the memoirs of Mr. Gerard, the ex-Ambassador to Berlin. These contain a reproduction of an amazing letter written by the Kaiser to President Wilson on August 10, 1914, in response to the latter's offer of mediation. The statements in the letter, which are denied on the highest British authority, include one that King George assured Prince Henry, of Prussia during a visit to London that England would remain neutral in a war broke out involving Germany, France, Austria and Russia. The Kaiser also insinuates that the British proposed the Austrian capture of Belgrade and maintains that all was going well in the direction of settlement when he was surprised to hear of the mobilisation of the Russian army. The Kaiser admits that the King told him. His offer to spare France if Britain would guarantee her neutrality was based on a misunderstanding while Viscount Grey never took the offer into serious consideration. On the contrary he declared that England had to defend Belgium which, says the Kaiser, had to be violated by Germany for strategic grounds, news having been received that France was preparing to enter Belgium, and the King of the Belgians, having refused the petition for a passage under the guarantee of his country's freedom.

Mr. Gerard lays stress on the glaring discrepancy between the Emperor's and von Bethmann Hollweg's statements. The letter was handed to Mr. Gerard when he interviewed the Kaiser at his castle in Berlin. The Kaiser talked despondently about the war. "I tried to cheer him up saying that the Germans would soon enter Paris." He answered "The English will change the whole situation. They are an obstinate nation and they will keep up the war. It cannot end soon."

GERMANY'S ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

Copenhagen, Aug. 6.
A reception in the Reichstag building to celebrate the signing of 4th August, 1914, the President of the Reichstag declared: Upon our enemies falls the responsibility if they decline to accept our proffered hand of peace.
The Chancellor said that all knew what was wanted and that they would guarantee posterity against the recurrent misfortune of such a war.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

New York, Aug. 6.
Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, has made a statement opposing any International Socialist Conference for the present as the workers of America, Britain and France are doing their utmost to aid the war while the German workers are helping the Kaiser. Therefore an international conference would be positively injurious.

FOOD STUFFS FOR NEUTRALS.

Washington, Aug. 6.
An agreement is imminent regarding shipments of food stuffs to neutrals and guaranteeing no re-export to Germany.

DEMOCRACY AND THE SWORD.

London, Aug. 6.
Mr. Holman the Premier of New South Wales, speaking at Sheffield said: As one who had all his life been a pacifist he had been compelled to adopt the view that the peace of Europe and the safety of democracy could only be secured by the arbitrament of the sword. This war was a war of pacifist against militarism; it was a war of the peace loving peoples of the world against war loving peoples. He wanted the war carried to a final victorious conclusion in order that democracy could devote its energies to the activities of peace. If we accepted the peace for which the so-called pacifists clamoured we should have to devote all our energies to further preparation for war and Germany would tell her people that the teaching of Bismarck was right and that she had defied the world without punishment. Instead of having conscription as a temporary measure we should have it as a permanent institution.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

More Hopeful Signs.

Petrograd, Aug. 6.
The Ministers have placed their resignations in the hands of M. Kerensky in order to facilitate the formation of a new Cabinet. M. Kerensky is busy conferring with the politicians. The Petrograd garrison has remained perfectly quiet during the political turmoil. A military commission sent to Cronstadt to investigate the circumstances preceding the Petrograd rising has been obliged to return to Petrograd owing to its hostile reception.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

NEW ZEALAND EARTHQUAKE.

A Violent Visitation.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington reports the occurrence of the most violent earthquake since the fifties, on the southern portion of the north island. Great damage has been done, especially in the Wairarapa district.

DOGS CALLED UP.

One of the most remarkable sidelights on Germany's decreasing man-power is the calling up of the dogs for actual military service. They are not to be used for Red Cross work as dogs have been employed in the German Army throughout the war, but specifically for the purpose of "lightening the burdens" of fighting troops. In the Government controlled Local Authorities of May 15, which reached London during the week-end, the following notice was prominently published in the news columns:—

"The Army again needs dogs between the ages of one and four years which are healthy, quick, sharp, and not shy. They must be offered gratis. The breeds required are sheep dogs, fox terriers, Airsdale terriers, and mongrels of these breeds. The dogs will be carefully trained by expert trainers, and are guaranteed good treatment and adequate food."

"They are to serve as watch-dogs for our fighting troops and will at the same time make possible a considerable lightening of the latter's military duties."

"Such dogs as survive will be returned free of cost to those persons who now place them at the Army's disposal. Offers should be made to the Berlin Depot for War Dogs, Bayreuther strasse, W."

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending August 4, 1917:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 30 weeks
This Year: ...	\$15,109	\$415,265
Last Year: ...	19,717	439,254
Increase: ...	4,608	24,089
Decrease: ...		

Business Removal.

The patrons of "Kaisers Lily" are informed that the business is now being conducted at Alexandra Building, next to Messrs. Komer and Komer's store.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

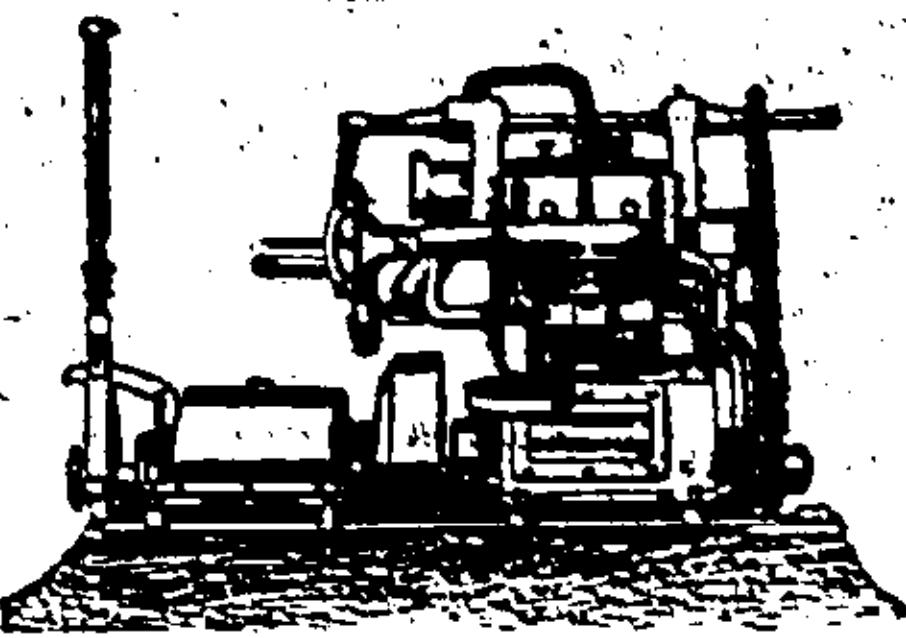
TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinners' Weaving and Dyeing Co. Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Messers. & Co., Ltd., 111, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

NOTICES.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
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YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS,
CRANES &c.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1893.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND
1 1/2 to 1 5/8
CIRCUMFERENCE.

CABLE LAID
5 to 15
CIRCUMFERENCE.

4 STRAND
3 to 10
CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LEMOS.

BROOKE'S
FINEST

LEMON SQUASH

SOLE AGENTS:

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THE RAILWAY PASSEN- GERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
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FIRE at Current Rates.

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ASTHMA

CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be half-suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent
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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. K. Ho, F.A.S., a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for many years.
He has a good method of teaching Europeans
to read Chinese characters, and is prepared
to give private lessons to Chinese students.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to send a card of
inquiry to the "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No.
100 Wellington Street, First Floor.

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GRILL ROOM.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCE PALACE LANDING STAGE

RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Conducted by Captain, Medical and
Nursing Staffs in Every Room; prompt service and maintenance by the House to Captain,
and most excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden, and most famous European
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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
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Cuisine under European Supervision.

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Apply:—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

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Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans,
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Telegraphic Address "Phonia." THE MANAGER.

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UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue per-
spiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather.
This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those
uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise
from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.
PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

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matchless worth, economy, lightness sturdi-

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Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes
with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of
materials. May be charged a thousand times without
lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged
in minimum time and to its full extent without
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and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when
left loaded and out of use. Salt water has no
injurious effect on the accumulator. An ideal
accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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A FRESH SUPPLY OF
THE "NIFE" LANTERN,
AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN
(SWEDISH MAKE).
HAS JUST ARRIVED.

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research. The safest and most economical of
efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt,
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ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES

400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID

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Ships' Bells, Compasses, Clocks, Port-hole
Lights, Megaphones, Bilge Pumps, Brass
Steering Wheels, & Sundry Yachts' Hardware.

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4, Des Voeux Road Central.

HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Austria's Army.
Austrian Landsturm men who
had reached the age of 17 years
by March 31 last were ordered
recently to report themselves for
service.

Luxury in Hoxton.

Frederick Harrington, baker, 67
Pittfield-street, Hoxton, was fined
\$2 at Old-Street for exposing
cakes on which sugar and nuts
had been added, and \$2 for
exposing jam tarts.

To Much Local Colour.
Broadstairs Council declined to
allow a cinema version of "David
Copperfield" to be shown in the
town on Whit Sunday. Part of
the picture, including the incident
of Betsy Trotwood and the don-
keys, was taken at Broadstairs.

Postmaster's Restitution.
Sentence of three months im-
prisonment (and a fine) was
passed on Arthur Wesley Brewer,
sub-postmaster of Alderholt,
Dorset, at Wimborne, for stealing
\$97 by falsifying the post office
accounts. He had been charged
with fraudulent conversion, but
had since paid back all the miss-
ing money.

Lady Clerk's Fatal Fall.
A verdict of "Accidental
death" was returned at an in-
quest of Lambeth on the body of
Evelyn Hooker, 23, a railway clerk
at Waterloo Station. She was at
her desk near a window when the
wind blew a document on the
glass roof of the station. In
jumping down to recover it she
fell through the glass to the plat-
form below.

Germany's Machinations

Revealed.
M. Pashitch, the Serbian Prime
Minister, has telegraphed to M.
Ribot, congratulating him on his
success in dissipating cleverly
circulated but chimerical ideas in
favour of a peace without an-
nexations or indemnities; the
purpose of which is to relieve
Germany of her responsibility and
re-establish the *status quo ante* in
Europe, and thus allow Germany
to dispose of 40 million people
belonging to other nations.

Scott's Foreign Name.

A Scotoman who complained
that he was labelled by being
called a German, recently obtain-
ed \$300 damages and costs
against Mrs. Louisa E. Williams
and her husband, Mr. Thomas M.
Williams, of Gravelly-road, St.
John's-wood N.W. The plaintiff
was Mr. Percy Maxwell Muller,
manager of an aviation works
belonging to Messrs. Vickers. He
complained of the following letter,
written by Mrs. Williams to the
managing director:—Sir, I am
informed on excellent authority
that one of the managers in one
of your factories is a German-
named Muller, who lives with his
wife, also a German; at— He is
detected by your workmen, whom
he bullies, and they say one day
there will be an explosion, and
then they will see. Counsel said
there was ample proof that the
plaintiff was a Scotoman, who had
married a lady with the good old
English name of Smith. The
plaintiff's grand-father, whose
name was Miller, went to Switzer-
land to study, and on returning
to Scotland, in order to impress
people, he called himself Pro-
fessor Muller, and the family had
since been known by that name.

Woman Deceys in the

West End.
Gambling dens for the plucking
of unwary officers have been
established in the West End and
other parts of London by, it is
believed, certain notorious card-
sharpers formerly associated with
night clubs. A furnished house
or flat in a street of high repute
is rented and women are employ-
ed to decoy officers to take
refreshment there after the
legal hours. On entering the
Daily Mail's report states, the
officer finds an evening party in
progress. There is a supper-
room, another room in which
drinks are provided, and a large
room where *bedroom* or chemi-
nifer is being played. The
decoy women are lured by another
woman to join in the game, and
probably replace that she never
plays cards. After while she
decides to try her luck and the
officer whom she has introduced
follows suit. Several wealthy
young men have been known to
lose large sums of money, and
one, who had just been
reduced to poverty, has been
found in the street.



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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

FAULKNER.—At the Government Civil Hospital, August 5th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Faulkner, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1917.

CHINA TO ENTER THE WAR ARENA.

China, which some four months ago broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, has now, it would appear, definitely decided to declare war against the common enemy. The announcement, coming so soon after the coup d'état recently enacted in Peking, which brought about the dramatic restoration of the Manchu Monarchy for the space of one week, and the equally dramatic collapse of General Chang Fung's pretensions, is not without special significance and may well lead to events which may eclipse even those that have so recently occurred. In China, one soon learns that almost anything may happen; and, as is not infrequently the case, it is the unexpected that occurs. It must be said that China's decision to enter into the war arena, coming so soon after the new President's arrival in Peking—where presumably he has assumed office as Li Yuan-hung's successor, though no official announcement has so far been made to that effect—is an event that will meet with considerable gratification throughout the Southern provinces of China, where the Young China Party is overwhelmingly the dominating power. It should be remembered that when the United States, as the leader among the neutrals, invited China to join in action, it was the Young China Party that readily welcomed the suggestion, doubtless because of the large advantages that would probably accrue from association with America over so great a question. Premier Tuan Chi-jui, whose sympathies are by no means favourable to the Young China Party, also agreed to such a step, and in due course, Parliament sanctioned it. Young China doubtless had in mind mostly the stature to be added to China by joining in the protest against Germany's violation of international law; the prospect of a seat at the Peace Conference; and, above all, the protection to which she would be entitled by associating herself with the Powers who were fighting for right against might, for the weak against the strong.

These views, Young China, which has again risen stronger than ever because of the second and, it is to be hoped, final defeat of the Manchu Dynasty, doubtless holds to-day more firmly than before, regarding not only what might be termed China's moral help, but as to the more material assistance that might be rendered in many ways. Young China is quite alive to the splendid character of the Allies' offer to China should she agree to enter the war actively on the side of the Allies. China, it will be remembered, was promised large financial benefits, suspension of the Boxer Indemnity payment, and power to revise her Tariff. Such an offer was, and doubtless still is, exceedingly tempting to the Young China Party, and human nature being what it is, in the East as well as West, doubtless these are not the least of the motives that have inspired China's present action.

The telegram announcing the declaration merely states that "the new President presided at a Council of Ministers which unanimously decided to declare war on Germany." In this there is not much to assist us to discover what motives or policy have at last determined China to take the step she has taken. We are inclined to think, however, that whatever these may be, they are largely influenced by the fact that the Young China Party is once more in the ascendant and, in consequence, intends to see that the views it held when first approached by the United States are still those with which China shall be identified by the rest of the world. The Chinese, like other nations, are fully aware of the atrocities that have been committed by the Germans, and knowing quite as well what it would mean were the modern Hun to prove victorious, they apparently wish to show that they too are willing to do what lies in their power to assist towards overcoming the scourge. We must wait for further details before we know what form China's entry into the war is likely to take. Meantime, she will be heartily welcomed by the Allies and it is equally certain that China will endeavour to do her utmost to further the interests of those with whom she has thrown in her lot.

Chaotic Russia.

Recent telegrams from Russia pointed to a most unfortunate state of affairs existing in that country—a condition that was almost entirely unrelieved by signs of brightening prospects. How this most regrettable situation arose would necessitate the relation of much that has already appeared in our columns and even then the links would not be complete, for it is certain that much must have happened, of which we in this part of the world have heard little or nothing, to have produced the extraordinarily complicated situation. Now, however, there is a little ray of hope—a sort of twilight glimmer, if one may so refer to a matter in which there is so much confusion. This is to be found in the fact that Russia still has a Government, albeit one that seems to be perpetually at loggerheads and whose separate parties seem to be much more concerned about the advancement of their own pet schemes than in the advancement of Russia as a whole—Russia freed from the tyranny of centuries of autocratic oppression.

M. Kerensky.

Because of the incessant clash and the cleavage caused by the collisions of rival political groups, M. Kerensky, to whom we had all been looking forward as the "only man likely to bring order into the desperate situation, found it absolutely necessary to resign the Premiership. Happily the Government, though it has evidently lost sight of what in this hour of Russia's dire need is expected of it, has not exactly lost all sense of its responsibilities. Therefore, with a unanimity that is both gratifying and significant, while being at the same time a remarkable tribute to a remarkable man, it has insisted upon M. Kerensky withdrawing his resignation and continuing in office. It is a wise decision, as M. Kerensky, as has already been pointed out in these columns, is the great outstanding figure in Russia's terrific upheaval, and it is no exaggeration to say that without his guidance storm-tossed Russia may even yet founder and possibly sink once more into the abyss of stagnation in which she for so long has wallowed. The Russians have now an opportunity of attaining to a height of national greatness never yet reached by themselves, and with M. Kerensky at their head, there is every reason to believe that even yet they will ascend to the position to which their recent great efforts fully entitle them to aspire.

A Hun's Letter.

The Kaiser's subjects in Canton still bother us with their opinions on the British nation and its political policies. The latest epistle to hand is a lengthy typewritten screed criticising an article of ours in which we revealed Holland's danger from Germany. It is a bitter, sarcastic effusion, full of insults to the British, and its arguments, such as they are, could be answered by a schoolboy. The writer heads his missive with these words:—"Dear Mr. Editor, Should this letter be opened by you, will you kindly pass it on to my friend the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph?" Since the writer uses a *nom de plume*, we have not the faintest idea who he may be. But he is not a friend of ours, since we have no German friends, nor do we desire any. As to publishing the epistle, which the writer is most anxious we should do, even if it bore the name of the author (in accordance with customary etiquette) we should never think of doing so. We have no room for German distortions in our columns, thank you, Mr. Hun.

A Smart Fine.

At Marlborough-street Police Court Mrs. Ethel Bode, of Mx-well-lane, Pioneer, was fined £13 5s., including costs for travelling on the Bakerloo Tube Railway without paying her fare.

Resourceful Americans. Two thousand letters, each describing at length a solution of the submarine menace, have been received by the Consulting Board of the United States Navy Board in one week.

DAY BY DAY.

A THOUSAND YEARS SCARCE
SERVE TO FORM A STATE.
AN HOUR MAY LAY IT IN THE
DUST.—Byron.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the capture of Altkirk, in Alsace, by the French.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.15/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Loss of Money.

Mr. G. Sullivan has reported to the Police that on August 4 some person entered his room by the skylight and, opening a chest of drawers, stole the sum of \$220 in Hongkong notes and silver dollars.

The Colony's Death Rate.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon, it was shown by the mortality returns for the week ending July 28, that the death rate in the Colony was 25.8 per thousand per annum, as against a rate of 24.8 for the same week last year.

One Infected Rat.

During the week ending July 21, 2,145 rats were caught and examined in the Colony, none of which was found to be infected. In the following week 1,993 were caught and of these one, caught in Kowloon, was found to be suffering from plague infection.

Hotel Entertainment.

The public is to have a further opportunity of hearing Mr. Terence Rasmale, the well-known entertainer and dramatic recitalist, who is to appear at the North Point Hotel to-morrow at 9.30 p.m. Admission will be free, and an excellent entertainment is promised.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Lo Cheuk Wai, \$100; Chan Chik U, \$100; Chan Cheuk Wan, \$50; Chin Chan Sam, \$50; Wo Fat Shing, \$50; Chan Puk Chun, \$50.

Gave Him Beans.

"I am a street coolie and yesterday a man hired me to carry a bag for him; the bag contained beans," said a Chinese, charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a package of beans. The constable said that when he made the arrest the man said he could not find the other man who had hired him. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Absent Juror Fined.

Mr. E. Des Vaux, Secretary of the Hongkong Club, who, it will be remembered, was not present when his name was called to serve on the jury sitting in the enquiry on the death of a woman who was killed in the Caine Road collapse, appeared before Mr. J.R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, and was understood to say he apologised for the lapse. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10.

CASE RE-HEARD.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case in which Leung Shing, of 62, Bridges Street, painter, sued Kong Lam, a building contractor, of 14, First Street, for \$30, being balance due for colour-washing the house, 49, Wyndham Street, was again heard. The case, when before the Court previously, was settled in favour of the defendant with costs, but Mr. Crewe applied for a re-hearing on the ground of fresh evidence.

The case was called this morning, and Mr. Mattingley, who was representing the defendant, said that his client had not turned up, so he (Mr. Mattingley) had no further instructions.

His Lordship remarked that from that it would seem as though the defendant had obtained judgment before by perjured evidence.

Mr. Mattingley stated that he had a good defence.

Mr. Crewe went on to prove the case, and judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

LOYAL SIKHS.

Subscriptions for War Funds.

As we announced yesterday, a special service was held at the Sikh Temple on Saturday, to mark the beginning of the fourth year of the great war.

During the meeting it was explained to those present how France was threatened and Belgium trampled upon by the German hosts, and how these crimes compelled Great Britain to take up arms in defence of her neighbours. Reference was also made to the benefits that India is enjoying under British rule, it being recalled that since the British occupation Governmental despotism had vanished, trade had been developed, facilities provided for locomotion, and means of education supplied—advantages which the people of old days would never have dreamt of. Furthermore, it was pointed out how it behoves every member of the Empire sincerely and loyally to render every possible assistance to end the war successfully. The meeting was largely attended by the members of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A., the Hongkong Police, and other local Sikh residents. The proceedings concluded with a prayer to the Almighty to strengthen the arms of our Empire's brave soldiers and bestow an invincible courage upon them, so that this world-wide struggle may terminate in favour of the Allies and the British Government, whose entry into the war was not due to any lust for territorial annexation or other selfish motive, but to a determination to defend and protect the weaker nations.

The appeal for war subscriptions was postponed until the following day and resulted in the collection of \$393:—

Mr. Jigar Singh, Motor Car Co.	25
Mr. Harnam Singh, Sun Yat Wharf	25
Mr. Mahan Singh, Army Ordnance	25
Mr. Kishan Singh, Pensioner, Cement Factory	25
Mr. Jagat Singh, Jemadar B. K. P.	10
Mr. Bishan Singh, Noronha Press	10
Mr. Partap Singh, Asiatic Petroleum Co.	10
Mr. Alma Singh, Kowloon Dock No. 15	10
Mr. Bishan Singh, Indian School	5
Mr. Patem Singh, A.S. Watson and Co.	5
Mr. Santa Singh, Princes Building	5
Mr. Gardit Singh, Princes Buildings	5
Mr. Indar Singh, David Sassoon and Co.	5
Mr. Indar Singh, German Club	5
Mr. Janda Singh, Sergi-Maj H.K.P.	5
Mr. Bahawa Singh, P. S. 210 H.K.P.	5
Mr. Sher Singh, Ping On Wharf	5
Mr. Shaban Singh, Grand Hotel	5
Mr. Nand Singh, P. S. 23 H.K.P.	5
Mr. Radia Singh, 33, Seymour Road	5
Mr. Chet Singh, Palace Hotel	5
Mr. Mangal Singh, No. 8, Kowloon Dock	5
Mr. Dhan Singh, Queen's Buildings	5
Mr. Boban Singh, Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Company	5
Mr. Virat Singh, Bailey & Co.	5
Mr. Farja Singh, Asiatic Petroleum Co.	5
Mr. Panjab Singh, Asiatic Petroleum Co.	5
Mr. Ehan Singh, Asiatic Petroleum Co.	5
Mr. Esher Singh, Asiatic Petroleum Co.	5
Mr. Pala Singh, No. 7, Kowloon Dock	5
Mr. Mahar Singh, Mody's House	5
Mr. Phuman Singh, Taikoo Sugar Refinery	5
Mr. Kartar Singh, s.s. Fat-shan	5
Mr. Khem Singh, China Sugar Refinery	5
Mr. Jawa Singh, Nan Yang Co.	5
Mr. Chatar Singh, Ice House Street	5
Mr. Utana Singh, Jemadar Victoria Gaol	5
Mr. Trija Singh, Chartered Bank House	5

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

From Mr. J. J. Bryan, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Hongkong Aeroplane Fund, we have received the following financial statement of receipts and payments for the period April 4 to July 20, 1917:—

Receipts.	
Subscriptions as per published lists	\$13,671 69
Bank Interest	15 40
	\$13,687 29
Payments.	
Expenses, Advertising, hire of chairs, printing, postage and incidentals	\$34 37
Remittances to the Overseas Club, London	
For cost of an aeroplane:—	
Draft £800 at 2/11/16	\$5,019 80
T/T £900 at 2/8 1/2	7,081 97
	\$12,101 57
Donation to St. Dunstan's Hostel and R. F. C. Hospital £70 each, £40 at 2/7 3/16	\$1,077 88
Balance Surplus transferred to the Overseas Club, Hongkong, for expenditure on "Hongkong Beds" in Neill's Hospital	\$473 49
	\$13,687 29

J. J. BRYAN, Treasurer.

We have examined the above statement with the published lists of Subscriptions, Bank Pass Book and Vouchers, and certify that the statement is correct.

D. K. BLAIR, C.A. DA ROZA, A.S.A.A.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1917.

Opium in his Girdle.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, charged with being in possession of 10 tael of prepared opium. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the Chinese constable who made the arrest discovered that defendant had the drug rolled in paper and then hidden in his girdle. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$750.

Mr. Dial Singh, Soap Factory, Shaikwan	5
Mr. Tabel Singh, Sir C. P. Chater's House	5
Mr. Labh Singh, No. 86, Ass. Warder	5
Mr. Mass Singh, Ice Factory	5
Mr. Sirdool Singh, Wiseman Cafe	5
Mr. Kartar Singh, Kowloon Dispensary	5
Mr. Santa Singh, Cement Factory	5
Mr. Panjab Singh, Hongkong Club	5
Mr. Tara Singh, Standard Oil, Kowloon	5
Mr. Ojagar Singh, A. S. Watson & Co.	5
Mr. Sarjan Singh, General Electric Co.	5
Mr. Moola Singh, Queen's Road Central	5
Mr. Hardam Singh, Hospital Warder, V. G.	5
Mr. Natha Singh, Police Court	2
Mr. Dasanda Singh, Queen's Building	2
Mr. Ganda Singh, Yau-mai, Hongkong	2
Mr. Bag Singh, Coal Shed, Hongkong	2
Mr. Nanrang Singh, Tramway Co.	2
Mr. Sarjan Singh, D'Agular Street	2
Mr. Mass Singh	2
Mr. Gardit Singh, Salt Fish Lane	2
Mr. Bighel Singh, Gas Co., West Point	2
Mr. Kehar Singh, s.s. Haitan	1
Mr. Aji Singh, Queen's Buildings	1
Mr. Moola Singh, Sir C. P. Chater's House	1
Mr. Teja Singh, A.S.O.	1
Mr. Sundar Singh, Mr. Mody's House	1
Total	\$393

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A contributory cause of the prolongation of the recent labour trouble at Home has been suggested says the *Manchester Guardian*, by one of the engineers themselves. This is the traditional requirement of the language of officialdom that its ye shall be anything but ye and its may nothing like may. Engineers, being plain, blunt men, stared at the explanatory placards of the Minister of Munitions, and, befogged and exasperated by their indirectness, fell with Don Juan, "I wish he would explain his explanations." If regulation is to regulate the conduct of the non-legal person they must leap to his mind, and not perplex him with verbiage and circumlocution.

But the gratuitously un-English quality of such language is most sharply felt by taking a typical piece of Shakespeare, say, and translating it into jargon, as "Q." in one of his Oxford lectures did with Hamlet's soliloquy on death. Thus—"To be or the contrary? Whether the former or the latter be preferable would seem to admit of some difference of opinion, the answer in the present case being of an affirmative character according as to whether one elects on the one hand to mentally suffer the disfavour of fortune, albeit in an extreme degree, or on the other to boldly envisage adverse conditions in the prospecting eventually bringing them to a conclusion. The condition of sleep is similar to that of death, and with the addition of finality the former might be considered identical with the latter, so that in this connection it might be argued with regard to sleep that, could the addition be effected, a termination would be put to the endurance of a multiplicity of inconveniences, not to mention a number of evils incidental to our fallen humanity, and thus a consummation achieved of a most gratifying nature.

In the recently published "My 75," by Paul Liatier, a French gunner who was killed rather more than a year ago, there is an interesting passage about the effects of shell explosion and the zones of safety and danger. "In order to form an exact idea of the 'fence,' he says, 'I went with Hatis to examine a field full of Jerusalem artichokes in which a heavy projectile had just fallen. In the centre of the field we found a funnel-shaped hole about ten yards in diameter, so regular in shape that it could only have been made by a howitzer shell. This kind of projectile strikes the ground almost perpendicularly, and buries itself deep in the soft soil, throwing up enormous quantities of earth as it buries. Many of the steel splinters are lost in the depth of the ground, and the murderous cone of dispersion is thereby proportionately reduced. In the present case the farther we went from the hole the higher was the point at which the artichokes had been shorn off, and at a dozen paces or so from the edge of the crater the artichokes had only reached the heads of the highest stems. It follows, therefore, that a man lying very near the point of impact would probably not have been hit. Next came a circular zone which was entirely unscathed, but a little farther on the falling bullets and splinters had mown off leaves and stems, and a man lying down here would have risked quite as much as if he had remained standing." And then comes the philosophical reflection: "When thus coldly examined a shell loses much of its moral effect."

America is laughing at Punch for saying that "at a baseball match in New York the other day only three of the spectators were injured." American humorists retaliate by discovering half the players and all the spectators asleep at a cricket match in Philadelphia. It is the "match" that offends. Neither "baseball" nor "match" is in the sporting vocabulary of the U.S.A. It is never anything else but "the ball game," which only shows how warily quite well-informed Englishmen have to walk in dealing with American matters.

HONGKONG EDUCATION.

Points from the Director's Report.

From the annual report of the Director of Education (Mr. E. Irving) we take the following—

After deducting the school fees received, the total net expenditure on education was \$235,978 (\$242,359 in 1915). The decrease is mainly due to decreased expenditure on Personal Emoluments (Education Office, Queen's College, Belilos Public School, and Ellis Kadoorie School) caused by higher exchange.

The ratio which expenditure on education bears to the total revenue of the Colony is 2.44 (2.81 in 1915) and is the lowest figure since 1906.

School and Technical Institute fees amounting to \$85,123 were collected. (\$85,713 in 1915). In addition \$3,963.50 fees were remitted to free scholars, (\$3,823.50 in 1915).

There has been a considerable falling off of attendance at the Victoria British School. This is attributed by the Inspector of English Schools to the number of children leaving for Home. But it is certain that the French Convent, newly established hard by, has been a potent rival. The Peak School would have been practically full throughout the year, had it not been for an epidemic of whooping-cough. The school has proved a great success and tends to outgrow its building.

The most important innovation in the curriculum of the Kowloon and Victoria Schools is the teaching of Cantonese and the Chinese written language. Classes in these subjects were opened in the Summer term and held throughout the year. 14 boys attended, most of whom made good progress.

At the same two schools a year's free tuition is now being given to the top pupil in each Class. The smallness of some of the Classes has made the prize rather cheaply won.

In the course of the year an enquiry was made as to the desirability of teaching shorthand and book-keeping to the senior boys; but there seemed to be no demand for these subjects.

During the year all the English Grant Schools were inspected, the Inspector of English Schools devoting at least two days to each school. In them all, work was done in the presence of the Inspector and all exercises written during Term were examined. In this way it was possible to form a very clear estimate of the regularity of the work and of the progress made. Weak points were discussed with the Head Teachers concerned, and in all such cases the Inspector's advice was readily accepted.

The work of these schools is generally of a high order; great attention is devoted to the training of character, and in the girls' schools to training in domestic subjects such as cookery, home-nursing and first aid to the injured.

The number of Vernacular schools in receipt of a grant is now 32 of which only 6 are boys' schools. 103 teachers—62 men and 41 women—attended the Normal Class at the Technical Institute. This good attendance is a hopeful sign for the future of Vernacular Education.

The total number of pupils at schools in the Colony excluding the Police School and the uncontrolled schools in the New Territories are 21,103, made up as follows:—

	English Schools.	Vernacular Schools.
Government Schools.	2,433	—
Military School.	105	—
Excluded Private Schools.	645	—
Grant Schools.	1,522	1,978
Controlled Private Schools.	2,633	10,159
Controlled Private Schools, New Territories.	—	1,093
Technical Institute.	555	—
Total.	7,273	13,430

This is an increase of 1,247 over 1915, the increase in pupils in English Schools being 1,199 and in the Vernacular Schools 1,138. Both increases have occurred in the Private Controlled Schools, and not in the Government or Grant Schools, which remain numerically about the same.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Hongkong Figures for the Past Year.

The Hongkong medical report for the past year contains the following—

	Males	Females	Total
Chinese	1,601	780	2,381
Non-Chinese	150	120	270

Total 1916...1,751 880 2,631
Total 1915...1,692 919 2,611

This gives a general birth rate of 61 per 1,000 as compared with 61 in 1915 and 73 in 1914. The birth rate among the non-Chinese community was 50.05 per 1,000 as compared with 13.2 in 1915, and 16.8 in 1914. The nationality of the parents was as follows—British 143, Portuguese 63, Indian 35, Malay 9, Filipino 7, American 4, French and West Indian 3 each, Brazilian and Syrian 2 each, Swedish, Dutch, Siamese, Japanese, and German, one each.

The number of births of Chinese nationality registered does not give an accurate record of the number of births which has occurred. Owing to the custom of the Chinese of not registering any birth unless the child has survived for a month, and often, in the case of female children, not at all, it is probable that the majority, if not all, of the infants who are sickly at birth or die before reaching the age of one month have not been registered.

It is customary, therefore, to assume that all children of one month or less admitted to the various Convents, together with those found dead in the streets, harbour, hillside, etc., have been born in the colony but have not been registered. The addition of this number to that of the registered births gives a more correct estimate of the birth rate which is therefore calculated in this manner. The number of such children in 1916 was 944 (461 males and 483 females) making a total of 3,575 births in 1916 as compared with 3,701 in 1915.

The birth rate so corrected is therefore 8.7 and for the Chinese community the rate becomes 7.9 instead of 5.8 per 1,000 but even this addition is not sufficient as the total of infant deaths is still greater than the total of births so calculated, from which it is evident that many are brought into the colony from the mainland of China.

The last census return (1911) showed 1,180 Chinese under one year of age in the colony, while between the ages of one and five there were 24,738.

The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked among the Chinese, there being 211 males to every 100 females; in 1915 the proportion was 201 to 100; and in 1914, 168 to 100, but the addition of the 944 unregistered births reduces the proportion to 164 males to 100 females for 1916.

In the non-Chinese community the proportion of male to female births was 120 to 100 as compared with 92 to 100 in 1915.

Deaths.
The total number of deaths registered during the year was 10,558 (7,921 in 1915 and 9,585 in 1914): the general death rate was 24.0 per 1,000 as against 18.59 in 1915 and 23.24 in 1914.

The number of deaths amongst the Chinese was 10,357, which gives a death rate of 24.6 per 1,000 as against 19.0 in 1915 and 23.88 in 1914.

The deaths registered in the non-Chinese civil community numbered 201 giving a death rate of 15.08 per 1,000 in 1915 and 17.85 in 1914. The nationalities were as follows:—British 52, Portuguese 47, Indian 45, Japanese 23, Malay 12, American 7, Philippine 3, French, Italian, Dutch and West Indian 2 each, Swiss, Jew, Eurasian, Brazilian, and German, one each.

The death rate for Europeans and those of European origin is 13.04 (6.2 in 1915); 11.03 for Indians (8.5 in 1915); and 20.05 for races classified as mixed or coloured (22.8 in 1915).

The exclusion of the Army and Navy from these statistics increases both the birth and death rates for Europeans and Indians. The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was

PACKING CASES FOR PIECE GOODS.

The Hindrance to Exports.

In the House of Commons on June 20, Mr. T. C. Taylor asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that thousands of empty wooden cases were being held in stock in export packing-houses in Manchester, which were made before the Order in Council of April 24 last to be in readiness for cotton piece goods purchased and at bleachers; that large quantities of such bleached goods now ready for export were being held back because exporters were not allowed to pack them in the cases already made for them; and whether, seeing that the Lancashire export trade in cotton goods was thus being restricted, he would now give permission for such cases as were made before the above-named Order in Council to be used for the purpose for which they were intended.

Mr. Roberts (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade): My right hon. friend is informed by the Timber Controller that the packing cases referred to are being absorbed by other trades for goods which are still permitted to be used, and that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is acting as agent for the distribution of the cases. In these circumstances, and in view of the urgent necessity for economising, he regrets that he does not see his way to give the permission asked by my hon. friend. I am glad to say that the Order to which reference is made is effecting a very material saving in timber, and consequently in tonnage.

Mr. Taylor: Is the hon. gentleman aware that goods are being kept back for want of these cases?

Mr. Roberts:—I will consider the matter in the light of the hon. member's statements.

3,389 being 31.8 per cent. of the total number of deaths as compared with 31.6 in 1915. The number of deaths of children between one and five years of age was 2,158.

There were 25 infant deaths among the non-Chinese, being 11.8 per cent. of the total number of deaths (11.1 in 1915).

Among the Chinese population the deaths of infants numbered 3,324 (2,468 in 1915) while only 2,361 Chinese births were registered, or taking the corrected number of births among the Chinese to be 3,305 as explained above, it is still found that there were more deaths than births. It is obvious, therefore, that many infants must be brought in from China.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
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the most nutritious food.

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is
SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

MAISON LILY
FRENCH LADY DRESSMAKER
AND
MILLINER.ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
DES VŒUX ROAD. (NEXT TO KOMOR & KOMOR.)

NOTICE.

The well-known Entertainer **TERENCE RAMSDALE** will present himself at the **NORTH POINT HOTEL** (late Belle View) on Wednesday at 9.30 P.M. (August, 8th 1917.)

W. H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA,"
From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Monday 13th, inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after August 14th, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

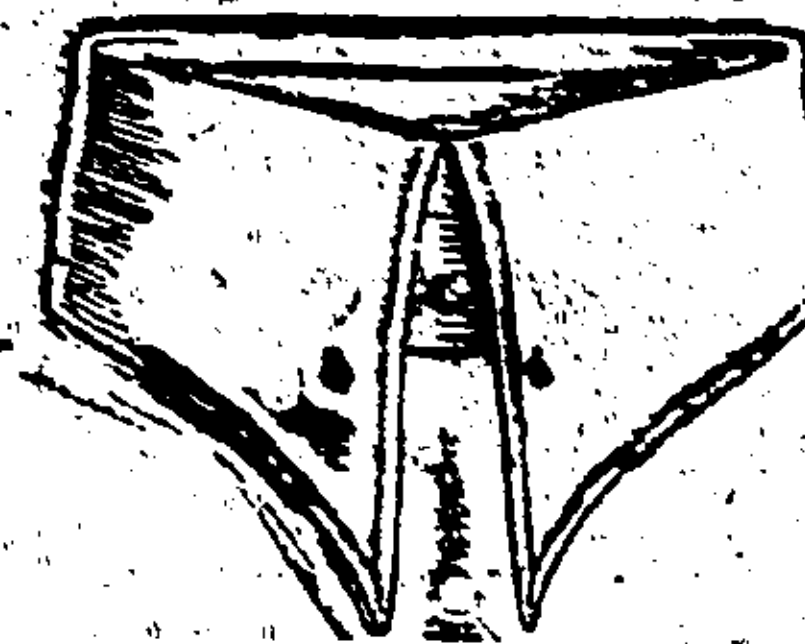
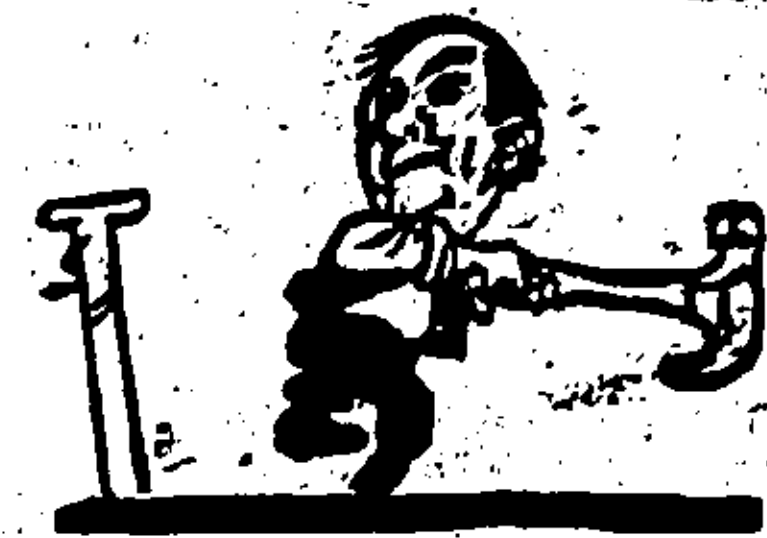
Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MOHON,

General Agent.

OUR ADVERTISING HAS
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NONE HAMMER HOME LIKE
THE
DOLLAR DIRECTORY DOES.



The Collar of To-day.

In the Soft Collar, are discerning men are selecting **SUMMIT SOFT COLLARS**—the collars which combine comfort, economy with the summit distinctive style and quality. A popular shape is.

Summit SHAPE
66
MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
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Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

Keltic

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR MEN || No. 8740

THE SECRET OF
KELTIC SUCCESS:—

"KELTIC" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

SOLE AGENTS:—

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.



COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- | | | |
|------|---|------------|
| 2532 | In Springtime. (Barcarolle. From "Tales of Hoffman." | Duet. |
| 2329 | It was a Lover and His Lass. (Whisper and I Shall Hear. | Duet. |
| 2293 | Sally in Our Alley. (Mary. | Tenor. |
| 1962 | Beautiful Land of Nod. (Sunshine and Rain. | Contralto. |
| 2537 | Mother O' Mine. (Come With Me in the Summer Night. | Baritone. |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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Malt Extract

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Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

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"THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER."

"CASCADE"

from
CANADA.

BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

TRY IT.

ASK FOR IT.

— Stocked Everywhere —

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.
IMPORTERS.

CANTON NEWS.

Arrival of Admiral Cheng.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of August 5, states:—

Admiral Cheng Pih-kwang, on board the cruiser Haichin, and escorted by two torpedo boats, arrived at Whampoa on the 4th instant. He and his officers were met by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and high officials, as well as by members of the Provincial Assembly, in the public park. After the ceremonial introductions, Admiral Cheng invited those present on board his ship and explained to them the working of the guns. It is stated that the cruiser Haichin and a number of other naval boats will arrive on the 8th instant.

A battalion of troops stationed in the Liu Shan district mentioned on the 31st ult. The Magistrate's yamen was burnt down and the Magistrate was made a prisoner. All the criminals in jail were liberated and the residences of the rich as well as business premises were ransacked. The booty amounted to over one million dollars. Linchow city, which is near at hand, is a dangerous situation.

While a passenger boat from Canton to Lung Shan was being towed by a launch against a strong current in the West River the tow-rope parted and the boat capsized, with the result that over one hundred passengers were drowned.

Insulating the Southern Republic.

Writing under date of August 6, our correspondent says:—

It is reported that Dr. Sun has consulted with Admiral Cheng Pih-kwang, Feng Sing-to, Commander of Yunnan troops, and Chang Ping-lan, a leader of the Kuomintang, urging that as the warships have arrived and the military and naval forces are complete, the Southern Republic Government should be declared as established from September 1. Owing to the continued arrival of Parliamentary members, Dr. Sun has requested the Provincial Authority to change the name of the Provincial Assembly to that of the Senate and the old Examination Hall to that of the Parliament.

A telegram has been sent to Luk Wing-ting by the Taku and the Governor informing him that the Northern Squadron has arrived and asking him to come to take part in important conferences.

A Kuomintang paper has stated that \$10,000,000 have been subscribed by the merchants of the Straits Settlement for military expenses, while 15 field guns, 450 machine guns and 38,000 rifles, all of which had previously been ordered by Dr. Sun from a certain Power, are on the way to Canton.

Maoris for War Work.
New Zealand and Maori troops who marched through the streets of Sydney recently were accorded an enthusiastic reception.

AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Civil Governor and Kuomintang Battled.

According to reports (says the Peking Daily News) the clash that had been impending between the Kwangsi troops commanded by Chan Ping-kwan and the Yunnan troops under Li Lieh-kwan has come. The result of the fighting is as yet unknown, but what is certain is that the people of Kwangtung will again have to suffer untold miseries. In advertising themselves as being opposed to the North the Kuomintang revolutionists aim at occupying Kwangtung as a base of operations.

The reason why the revolutionists want to make Kwangtung their base is easily found. In the first place, a large number of the troops in Canton were formerly under the command of Li Lieh-kwan, therefore by applying the well known bait they can be easily won over to help the cause of the revolutionists. Secondly, Chan Ping-lan, the Civil Governor, has been privy to the plottings of Li Lieh-kwan and others for some time and has pledged them his support. This was why leaders of the party like Sun Wen, Tang Shao-yi, and others flocked to Canton as soon as a pretext had been found for raising trouble against the North.

These men undoubtedly expected to have the whole province of Kwangtung in their hands within a short space of time, but unfortunately for themselves they forgot to take into consideration General Luk Wing-ting and General Chan Ping-kwan, the Tachun. The former, when appealed to for help by the Kuomintang leaders, adopted an indifferent attitude, whilst the latter by feigning sympathy for them played a most clever trick on them which will finally be instrumental in bringing about their utter defeat and expulsion from the province. To understand what we mean it is necessary to recount a little of the past history concerning the relations between Chan Ping-kwan and Li Lieh-kwan's party.

Previous to his visit to Peking misunderstandings had already existed between Luk Wing-ting and Chan Ping-lan, but as soon as Chan Ping-kwan became Tachun of the province the situation grew more complicated, as Chan Ping-kwan at once saw that the large number of troops under Chan Ping-lan and those formerly commanded by Li Lieh-kwan were a menace to him. He was anxious to reduce the power of the Civil Governor, who had more troops, though he was the Military Governor. But he had no chance of doing so until the Military Governors of the province started to send troops to Peking as a threat to force the Government to dissolve Parliament. Though working with an entirely different object, Li Lieh-kwan also saw that the opportunity for him to begin his activities had arrived, so he lost no time in persuading Chan Ping-kwan to equip an expeditionary force to the North. Chan

Ping-kwan not only approved of the proposal, but also threw in his lot with Li Lieh-kwan with unusual vigour. He invited Li Lieh-kwan and others to a special banquet, at which the latter made a grandiloquent speech, emphasising the necessity for sending an expeditionary force against the Northern Tachuns and the wisdom for setting aside provincial prejudices (Li is a native of Kiangsi), etc.

Chan Ping-kwan, though at heart far from being in favour of Li's high talk, clasped his hands at hearing this and replied in a speech approving every word Li had uttered and denouncing the Northern Generals in most vehement terms. He added that not only should they set aside provincial prejudices for the time being but set them aside for ever. This, he pointed out, could be done by reorganising the troops in Kwangtung and placing them under the command of the Tachun. After the reorganisation an expeditionary force could be formed with picked men from the different units and the Tachun should be responsible for supplying the troops with the necessary funds, ammunition and other necessities. Such a proposal was heartily welcomed by both Li Lieh-kwan and Chan Ping-lan, as the Yunnan troops had been kept in arrears for some months and were anxious to receive money.

A few days after the meeting the 100 yings of patrol troops were transferred to the command of the Tachun in accordance with the arrangements. What Chan Ping-lan had relied upon in the past in his negotiations with the Tachun were the patrol forces under his command and the Yunnan troops, and it was the support from these troops that had given him the name of being the only Civil Governor in the country who dared to dispute with the Military Governor over administrative problems.

But as soon as he was deprived of the command of his troops he became as helpless as any other Civil Governor. However, he believed that Chan Ping-kwan would, as he promised, supply the troops with the necessary outfit and money. But as the \$1,000,000 which Chan had promised to hand over to him were not paid, Chan Ping-lan had to threaten to use force in order to make the provincial Finance Commissioner supply him with the funds. Unfortunately, Chan Ping-kwan frustrated Chan Ping-lan's plan by replying to the request he had sent to the Finance Bureau that he was not justified in making the demand, as the Kwangsi troops were being kept in arrears as well as the Yunnan troops and the patrol force. He argued that since there were to be no provincial prejudices, no partial treatment should be shown either to the Yunnan troops or to the Kwangsi troops, and that if the troops were acknowledged to be under his command he, as Tachun of the province, had a right to use his discretion to deal with the payment of the troops as he thought fit and none was entitled to in-

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Band Practices at 6 p.m.
Friday, August 10, Tuesday, August 14, Thursday, August 16, Wednesday, August 22, and Tuesday, August 28.
Orchestra Practices at 6 p.m.
Monday, August 13, Monday, August 20 and Monday, August 27.

Music Class at 6 p.m.
Wednesday, August 8, and Thursday, August 23.
Concert.

A concert will be held in the Police Reserve Headquarters' Club on Wednesday, August 8, at 9 p.m. at which the Police Reserve Orchestra will attend. Tickets for admission to same may be obtained from the No. 1 Boy at the Club.

terfere with his business. On the other hand, if it were conceded that the troops were not under his command, he would refuse to have anything to do with the raising of funds for the payment of their arrears, etc.

In short, this was how the misunderstanding between Chan Ping-lan with Li Lieh-kwan on the one side and the Tachun on the other became more and more acute and how it culminated in the clash between them as reported. So far as Li Lieh-kwan's scheme of sending an expeditionary force to the North is concerned, therefore, it has become a mere castle in the air. He is, or rather his associates, Chang Kai-shu and Fang Sung-tao, as he is now reported to be in Shanghai with his friend Sun Wen, are fighting merely for the Tachunship of the province; in other words, for gain and plunder.

The troops now in Kwangtung can be divided into five different units. The Yunnan troops formerly commanded by Li Lieh-kwan, constitute the first unit numbering altogether a little over 10,000 men, that is, one Army Division (not in full strength) under Chang Kai-shu and 10 yings under Fang Sung-tao. The Kwangsi troops which are commanded by the Tachun himself, and which number about 20,000 strong, constitute the second unit. The third unit is commanded by Lung Chai-kwang, which number over 16,000 men. Chan Ping-lan's patrol forces recently taken over by Chan Ping-kwan form the fourth unit and number altogether 100 yings, or in actual strength 30,000. The fifth unit is the smallest and also the least efficient in comparison with the others. It includes men formerly commanded by Chan Ching-ming, at one-time Military Governor of Kwangtung, and now on the side of Li Lieh-kwan. The fighting strength between the Tachun and the Kuomintang revolutionists is unequal to a very great extent, and it is not unlikely that Li Lieh-kwan's sudden departure for Shanghai was due to his realization of the hopelessness of his situation and his desire to save his skin, as in an actual combat he will have absolutely no chance with Chan Ping-kwan.

THE SCOT IN FRANCE.

"Hey, Jock! are ye Glad ye Listed?"

To the Daily Chronicle Neil Munro writes:—

France.—It must be obvious even to people at home, as of course it has been to the enemy, that very much of the hardest battling in the past four weeks on the British front has been entrusted to Scottish troops. Again they have come to the grapple and resolute as ever; again they have, by their endurance and achievement, added to the martial lustre of their names. Well may the Boche peculiarly detest them. He has had of late samples of every variety of Army sartin, and every bonnet-badger in Scotland more or less all the time in front of him, and there are a great many more to come. For gallant deeds from the 9th of April onward, there will go to the North of the Tweed a scroll of battle honours. They have been well won; happier still it is to find that their cost in death and wounds has been considerably lower than in earlier battles which were much less devastating to the enemy.

The Army of Scotland—for it is really, in a sense, an individual and concrete part of the force—obviously satisfies every demand of the higher commands for a weapon that can be handled with assurance. This trust in something inherently dogged and dour in the soldier of the North now extends to the Territorials and New Army corps as emphatically as to any of the old first line battalions with whom granite endurance, dash and fire have been traditional since the earliest times when they marched with England.

The Scotsman has found this confidence in his powers, sometimes diminish what he regarded as his fair share of the occasion for rest; but he has found consolation in the stimulating belief that he is, by virtue of his race, regarded peculiarly and officially as "d'elite."

No Illusions About the Enemy.

He steps back at intervals from the fighting line with no illusions such as some flaring head-lines would foster. At home—indeed a little irritable at any suggestion that he is fighting a Boche of diluted spirit—50 under proof, so to speak—on the stubborn line east of Arras. For four weeks he has found the numerical strength, the physique the resourcefulness, and the moral of the enemy confronting him quite worthy of his respect.

"Ye would think the silly bodies would see they're no a match for us; but, man, they're dour to shift!" said a bombing sergeant from Taysport to me yesterday. "Naeboddy need tell me they're run out o' fat in Germany; wherever these chaps were afore they came here they were well wintered."

This wholly admirable disinclination to belittle the Boche

and what remains of kick in him I find everywhere after a week spent exclusively among Scots troops who have sampled all varieties of Germans, in many battles, on all parts of the line since war began. It is a delightful instance of our racial caution and foresight; it stiffens us for hours of stress, and will give us the more to plume ourselves on in the hour of victory.

Glorious sunshine, warmth, and moon-bright nights, following upon the cold, bleak April weather, have added a thousand per cent to the sense of relaxation with which the Scots alternately come out of the tension of the fighting line for a "rest" that, though still with its strenuous daily duties, is, as they declare, the best they have had since they came to war.

These lines are written from a part of France where, passing from village to village, camp to camp, regiment to regiment in recent days, I almost felt myself at home, so far at least as the human aspect was concerned. It has been to the tune of "Johnny Ope" I have waked each morning in a different billet; each night the pipes have played retreat and filled the suave French landscape with the hum or murmur of old airs of Skye and Morven, strange rite familiar now to Northern France. Few old native peasantry, men and women, still unreluctantly in the wide-spread, exquisitely-tilled fields, but otherwise the countryside is temporarily Scottish. There are "hans and Hielan' bonnets here," as the old song goes: more tartan to be seen than all Scotland saw in forty years before the war—the tartan uncovered again, for the khaki apron is meanwhile in abeyance, and is dispensed with even in attack.

"We go ower the bage the way God made us," a Gordon sergeant tells me; it is not exactly what he means to imply, for not all Scots in combat strip, half-way down to the buff, as some of them did on the Somme; he means that the old uncovered kilt has a sanction grandly historical if not even divine.

It is the accents of Argyll, Aberdeen, Lothaber, Sutherland, Edinburgh, Clydeedale, Carrick, and the Borderland one hears upon the roads and throughout the villages; everywhere is "Jock," in every variety and breed of him—dark, red, and fair, lean or stocky and broad-backed, with a tawny weather-stained, though the buttons shine like gold, and a wonderfully enduring kilt that looks quite recently come from the Q. M. stores, though may have been through two years' booting. Day after day goes "Jock" to school again for a curriculum of arts, crafts, and refined accomplishments that will help him the more quickly to beat the Boche, and so on to the air and sunshine and the sense of peace immediately around that he displays a briskness, unwariness, and intelligence amazing, even to the officers who know before how good a man he was.

"Hey Jock! are ye glad ye listed?" lift the daily paper each

FOR WAR ORPHANS.

An Appeal to Hongkong Residents.

This morning there called at this office the Rev. Antony Izdy, who bears credentials from the Bishop of Lavanis, and who is collecting funds for the benefit of Armenian and Assyrian orphans whose parents have been killed by the Turks and Kurds in the present war. When war broke out, a Christian Army of defence was formed and in it the Rev. Mr. Izdy served, resisting the Turks and Kurds in the mountains near Armenia. His wife and five brothers were slaughtered by the Turks, and 28 other relatives of his met a like fate. He himself, according to the Bishop's letter, was able to assist in routing the Turks and in rescuing five hundred Christians who had been made prisoner. During the battles, the Bishop's house was burned down, a thousand men and women taking shelter in it losing their lives.

The Rev. Mr. Izdy will be staying in the Colony for a brief time, and will be glad to receive any subscriptions on behalf of the work to which he is now devoting himself. He says the need is most urgent. Mr. Izdy bears with him a letter from the Rev. T. W. Robinson, Wesleyan Minister in Hongkong, who says he has examined the reverend gentleman's credentials and is convinced of the truth of his statements.

The Shanghai Libel Action.

The parties in the case of Marsh v. Morris having requested the Judges of the Supreme Court in Shanghai to assess the damages to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, the Judges have assessed them at \$20,000.

day to the tune of "Blithe, blithe and merry was she!" Here and now there might seem but the observance of answers to the question. Those young Scots, lowland and highland, killed or breeched, who crowd the villages and through the country roads play on the green or sing about their tasks, might appear not yet to have realised the menace beyond the yearly horizon. They might be care-free, inexperienced, ardent, with all their trials of courage and endurance still to come. It is not so. They fought in Flanders, at Loos, at Neuve Chapelle, at Festubert, and through the wintry horrors of the Somme. They have faced death and seen it in all the ghastly of its aspects. A month ago they were sweeping behind the barrage on the Scarpe; it is only some days since they left the line of Hindenburg. They have, in truth, just come from a battle that rages still, and day and night, lest they should too much forget among the flowers, they hear to the east the distant drumming of the guns.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



The Standard Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.
From All Tobacconists.THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.Names of Ex-German Ships
Changed.

The U.S. Naval Secretary announced on June 4 that the names of the seized German ships assigned to the U.S. Navy have been changed as follows: Geier, to Schurz; Breslau, to Bridgeport; Kist, to Camden; Liebenfels, to Houston; Saxonia, to Savannah; Vogesen, to Quincy; Nicaragua, to Pensacola; Odenwald, to Newport News; Hohenfels, to Long Beach; Frieda Leonhardt, to Astoria; Andromeda, to Bath; Rudolf Blumberg, to Beaufort; Praesident, to Kittery; and Looksun, to Gulfport.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

ON

MONDAY
the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned: GEO. P. LAMBERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
GEO. P. LAMBERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagee
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has
received instructions to sell
by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY
the 15th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street, Victoria
Hongkong.

The following
Valuable Leasehold Properties
situate at Yau-mat in the
Dependency of Kowloon and
and Colony of Hongkong viz:
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels
of ground situate at Yau-mat
aforesaid and known and regis-
tered in the Land Office respec-
tively as Kowloon Inland Lots
Nos. 629, 630, 631, and 1111
together with all buildings erected
thereon respectively. Terms
75 years, 75 years, 75 years and
75 years respectively. Annual
Crown rents \$216.00, \$106.00,
\$106.00 and \$30.00 respectively.
Area 47,250 square feet, 23,100
square feet, 23,100 square feet and
2,350 square feet respectively.
For further Particulars and
Conditions of sale apply to:

JOHNSON STOKES &
MASTER
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

M A S S I A G E.
MR. HONDA.
Friedrich's Massage
For years experienced
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF, PREFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Sole Agents

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest route.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shataukok, Statin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letter 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Kamtau and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

GERMAN INTRIGUES.

Two Military Officers Arrested
in Peking.

According to the Japanese News Agency, Lieut-General Wei Hsiang-shan, in charge of interned German Guards, has been arrested by order of the Government on a charge of being a German agent and in receipt of German money. Previous to his arrest the Government had obtained information of the plots planned by General Wei to prevent the coming of the acting President, General Feng Kwo-hung, and to effect the escape of Chang Hsun. It is stated that headquarters have been established by General Wei in Peking, where large quantities of bombs are stored.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 11.15—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately over Amami and the Philippines, and increased slightly elsewhere. The depression has now merged into the general low pressure covering China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.66 inch. Total since January 1st, 62.50 inches against an average of 55.01 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, occasional showers.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register,
August 7, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Victoria	6a	29.63	70			0f	
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Yokohama							
Osaka							
Kyushu							
Naha							
Ishigima							
Bonin Is.	6a	29.65	75	85	sw	2b	
W. half of							
Hankow							
Shanghai							
Chungking							
Shanghai		29.71	77	95	sw	1b	
Outfall		29.71	78	95	sw	4b	
Sharp P.		29.76	81	95	sw	2b	
Amoy		29.74	80	87	se	4b	
Swatow							
Taihou	5a	29.79	75	94	sw	2b	
Taipei		29.80	75		sw	0b	
Tainan		29.79	75		sw	4b	
Koehun		29.79	75		sw	0b	
P'aoze		29.75	77		sw	4b	
Canton	6a	29.61	78	91	sw	2b	
Hkong		29.64	78	86	sw	2b	
Gap Rock		29.63			sw	6b	
Macao		29.60	75	92	sw	7b	
Wanchow	5a						
Fakhoi							
Holbow							
Phu Lien	7a	29.54	77	96	sw	2b	
Tonkin		29.61	81		sw	2b	
C. S. I.		29.73	75		sw	2b	
Apur	6	29.79	75	91	sw	1b	
Dagupan		29.74	77	96	sw	1b	
Manila		29.78	77	98	sw	1b	
Legaspi		29.74	73	94	sw	1b	
Tacloban		29.74	73	94	sw	1b	
Davao		29.76	75	89	sw	2b	
Surigao		29.74	75	94	sw	1b	
Guam	4.20						
Luzon	6	29.74	80	96	sw	2b	

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 7, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea is inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 6 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 6 p.m.
Barometer	29.60	29.61	29.65
Temperature	50	79	83
Humidity	85	86	77
Wind Direction	E.S.E.	S.	S.
Force	4	3	8
Weather	opq	o	cq
Rain	0.79	0.00	0.00
Highest temp. at Temperature on the day	82	82	82
Lowest	74	74	74

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 7, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 5th Aug. to 12th Aug.			
H. of	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time
Day	Time	Time	
Mon.	11.15	5.15	11.15
Tues.	10.15	4.15	10.15
Wed.	9.15	3.15	9.15
Thurs.	8.15	2.15	8.15
Fri.	7.15	1.15	7.15
Sat.	6.15	0.15	6.15
Sun.	5.15	0.15	5.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 7th August, 1917.

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

In 4 parts.

Featuring the Celebrated Artist
Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY.This Picture was the Rage of London
And ran for 12 Weeks.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTES

AND

VARIOUS COMICS.

FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1917.

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coziest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)

and
Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE
NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL
FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company, will be held at the
Company's Office, ST. GEORGE'S
BUILDING, HONG KONG, on
WEDNESDAY August 15th,
1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the pur-
pose of presenting the REPORT
of the General Managers, and
Statement of Accounts to May
31st, 1917.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from August 6th to 15th, 1917,
both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, August 6th, 1917.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, SINGERS
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuen-mat

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &
Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick.
Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to the business and sanitary
arrangements.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indent-
ment promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including:
Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists'
Sundries,
China, Earthenware and
Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and
Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold
on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
25 ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: "Anglo-Asia" London.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government
of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES
& HOUGH have received in-
structions to sell by Public
Auction,

ON

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Lease-
hold Property situate at Victoria
Hongkong viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels
of ground situate at Victoria
aforesaid and known and regis-
tered in the Land Office as
SECTION A OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION B OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101, to-
gether with the messuages, erec-
tions and buildings thereon
known as No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid—
Term 999 years created by a
Crown Lease dated the 8th day
of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of
Marine Lot No. 101=8445 Sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of
Marine Lot No. 101=675 Sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES &
MASTER.

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
Gads Barnett at 31, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria.